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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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Effect of Local Reorganization in Hwanghae Province

- On 15 February 1953, all the myŏn (township) people's committees were abolished in Hwanghae Province, North Korea. This was done to simplify local administration and to reduce the number of employees.<sup>1</sup> As a result of the reorganization, former employees of myŏn people's committees including the chief secretaries, were discharged from their positions and sent to farms, mines, and factories as laborers. About 60,000 p'yŏng (50 acres) of rice fields at XC-8134 near Changyon (N 38-15, E 125-05) (XC-8235), which had been distributed to farmers, were taken back by the government and made into national farms. Former myŏn employees were assigned to these farms, and the farmers whose trusteeship was superseded by the government became government employees on the same farms at a wage of 600 grams of cereal daily and 700 won per month.

Transfer of Authority

- To handle the details of transferring administrative authority, each village people's committee created a reorganization committee. The chief secretary of each of these committees handed all administrative papers to superior myŏn people's committees. The myŏn committees revised the papers to conform with the new administrative structure of the villages and transferred them to the newly created village organizational committee chairmen.
- A list of the administrative papers turned over to the myŏn committees by administrative units of the old villages is as follows:
  - Village maps, land registers, real estate records, natural and bomb damage records, and forest surveyor's lists.

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- b. Lists of local administrative employees, including harvest appraisers, village delegates, propagandists, and chairmen of political and social organizations.
- c. Tax records, including local tax collection records, taxes-in-kind collection records, and fertilizer money collection cards.
- d. Agricultural records, including harvest appraisal books, ox registers and livestock statistics, bullock cart mobilization records, local grain records, and seed distribution records.
- e. Welfare records, including relief article distribution records, and records of contributions to war funds.
- f. Vital statistics, including population records and birth and death records.
- g. Health records, including medical lists, small pox records, insect extermination records, epidemic prevention and injection records, and sickness records.
- h. Labor recruitment records.
- i. Jurisdiction tables from the committee chief's office.

#### Comparison of the Old and New Administrative Structure

4. The following table shows the organization of a typical myŏn people's committee in Hwanghae Province before the reorganization took place, as compared with the new type of village people's committee which was scheduled to assume the functions of the myŏn administrative structure:

<u>Old Myŏn People's Committee</u>	<u>New Village People's Committee</u>
Chairman	Chairman
Vice-chairman	Vice-chairman
Chief secretary	Chief secretary
Food administration instructor	Production instructor
Public health instructor	Collection instructor
Collection instructor	Assistants (two men)
Agricultural production instructor	
Finance and sub-section chief	
Appraiser and taxes-in-kind collector (two men)	

5. The authorities intended to place a branch police substation at each village soon after the reorganization, but because of the shortage of personnel and the limited budget, the number and location of branch police substations were the same in May 1953 as they had been before. The number of policemen had been increased only in areas within 32 kilometers of the coast. The following table shows the old organization for branch police substations and the plan for the new substations:

<u>Old Branch Police Substations</u>	<u>Plan for New Branch Police Substations</u>
Chief: lieutenant	Chief: lieutenant
Deputy-chief: junior lieutenant	Deputy-chief: junior lieutenant
Inspection chief: junior lieutenant	Inspection chief: junior lieutenant
Citizenship card instructor: master sergeant	Social Security officer: <sup>2</sup> junior lieutenant
Staff: six sergeants	Citizenship card instructor: master sergeant
	Staff: 13 sergeants

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Changes in Local Labor Party Organization

6. When the local administrative structure was changed and the myŏn abolished, the myŏn Labor Party system was also abolished, and village primary party offices were established. Under the new organization, Labor Party cell committees were set up in each village. Former myŏn Labor Party offices had been directed by a chairman, a vice-chairman, an organization and propaganda agent, and a propagandist. The new village primary Labor Party offices were manned only by a chairman and a propagandist.

Revision of Gun Boundaries in Hwanghae Province

7. By May 1953, Hwanghae Province, which had formerly comprised three cities and 17 gun (counties), had been reorganized to include three cities and 33 gun. The new subdivisions were as follows:

Anak-gun	Sinch'on-gun
Chaeryong-gun	Singye-gun
Changp'ung-gun <sup>3</sup>	Sinp'yong-gun
Changyŏn-gun	Sinwon-gun <sup>3</sup>
Ch'ongdan-gun <sup>3</sup>	Sohung-gun
Haeju City	Songhwa-gun
Hwangju-gun	Songnim City
Kangnyŏng-gun <sup>3</sup>	Songean-gun
Kŏksan-gun	Suan-gun
Kimch'on-gun	T'aet'an-gun <sup>3</sup>
Ongjin-gun	T'osan-gun
Paekch'on-gun	Ŭilyŭl-gun
Pongsan-gun	Unch'on-gun
Pyŏksong-gun	Unp'a-gun <sup>3</sup>
P'yŏngch'on-gun <sup>3</sup>	Yŏnan-gun
P'yŏngsan-gun	Yongyŏn-gun <sup>3</sup>
Samch'on-gun <sup>3</sup>	Yonsan-gun
Sariwŏn City	Yont'an-gun <sup>3</sup>

8. In the process of reorganization, the following name changes took place:
- The former Yŏnbaek-gun was divided into Yŏnan-gun and Paekch'ŏn-gun.<sup>4</sup>
  - Changyŏn-gun was divided into Changyŏn-gun, T'aet'an-gun, and Yongyŏn-gun, and the following myŏn within the three new gun were abolished:
    - Changyŏn-myŏn, Nakdo-myŏn, Sinhwa-myŏn, and Sunt'ak-myŏn in Changyŏn-gun.
    - Mokkam-myŏn and Taeku-myŏn in the newly created T'aet'an-gun.
    - Yongyŏn-myŏn and Haeŏn-myŏn in the newly created Yongyŏn-gun.

1.   Comment. Radio P'yŏngyang announced on 27 December 1952 that the North Korean government had adopted a decree abolishing the myŏn or township to make possible a more direct relationship between high-level government units and ri or village units.   presents a sample of what was being done in some local communities in February and March 1953 with respect to reorganization of local government units.
2.   Comment. When the Ministry of Social Security became the Department of Social Security under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in late 1952, a Social Security Department officer was placed in each branch police substation.
3.   Comment. These are newly created gun. 25X1A
4.   Comment. According to  , Yŏnbaek-gun was divided into Paekch'ŏn-gun, Yŏnan-gun, and Pyŏksong-gun.

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